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Charlotte, (N. C.) January 20, 1837.

NO. 329.

T. J. Wilson, Proprietor and Publisher.

TERMS:

TWO DOLLARS if paid in advance.
Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if not paid within two months.
Three Dollars, if not paid until the end of the year.
A failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue, at the end of the year, will be considered a new engagement.
Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

Agents—Major R. M. Cushman is appointed agent for the Journal, and is authorized to receive money and give receipts in any name. T. J. W.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

JANUARY, 1837.	MOON'S PHASES.
Friday, 1 14.40	For January 1837.
Saturday, 2 04.0	1st 13 11 23 even
Sunday, 3 04.0	2nd 21 2 24 aft'n
Monday, 4 20.4	3rd 29 1 2 aft'n
Tuesday, 5 20.4	
Wednesday, 6 27.4	
Thursday, 7 27.4	

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, having qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of W. Harrison, deceased; This is to notify all Persons indebted to said Testator to come forward and settle, and on having claims to present them within the time prescribed by Law, or this notice will be filed in bar of their recovery.
JOS. H. WILSON, Exr.

Jan. 6, 1837.

I will sell at the Plantation of said Harrison, two miles South-west of Charlotte, on Saturday, the 21st instant, the stock of Cattle and Hogs now on hand, Farming utensils, a quantity of Staghorn of different kinds, a good Road Wagon, and a first rate pair of Oxen and Cart.

J. H. WILSON.

Notice to those concerned!

THE subscriber respectfully informs all those indebted to him by Note or Book Account, that it is indispensably necessary that he should collect the same before now and the February Superior Court.

All kinds of Watch work done for cash daily hereafter.

Charlotte, Jan. 11, 1837.

N. B. A good assortment of goods for sale.

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He came. He stayed last evening, about 5 o'clock, after a short illness, which was equally sudden in its attack, and immediately in its progress. Being his only child, and his only friend, and his only confidant, he was a great loss to the family, and a great loss to the public service. To me, it seemed the hardest task of attending to his friends and relatives, and his bereavement, their irreparable loss. Never, was more fully exemplified, than in his case, the oft-repeated, though soul-stirring truth, that, "in the midst of life, we are in death."

A few days since, and his voice was heard in the adjoining Hall, in the discharge of his duties as a public servant. Now, he lies extended, cold and insensible, on the bed of death. A short time since, and his heart beat high, with the fond hope of soon meeting the smiles and caresses of his delighted family. Now, the fountain of his affection is dried up, and that brow, which beamed with hope and anticipated joy, is shrouded in the cloud under which it will shortly rest.

His, to attend his country, were vain and unavailing, as far as he is concerned. It can not recall him from his journey to this country from which he never returns. It can not administer to the healing of the wounds of his family. But I hope I may be allowed, for myself, to bear this last and testimonial to the virtues, both private and public, which adorned his life. When I say that he was an affectionate husband, a tender parent, a kind and charitable neighbor, an industrious and useful citizen, I can not repeat that which will find a ready echo in the bosom of all his neighbors, who, of course, knew him best, in whose hearts his memory will be affectionately inscribed, and which will render it a right of sympathy and sorrow for his loss. So far as his public character is concerned, he was never more fittingly epitomized upon his tomb, than that he lost his life in discharge of his duties as the Representative of freedom, who had no confidently entrusted to him the protection of their rights.

Here, sir, perhaps I ought to stop, but with the House before me for so long a time, I feel that I must say a few more words. What a useful commentary does this illness afford upon the instability of all human hopes—the facility of all human desires? What is life? Its beauty, its profits, and its pleasures, when he, who is today in the zenith of enjoyment, or on the summit of power, may, to-morrow, have to exchange the beauty and turmoil of pleasure, for the silent stillness of the grave, and the splendid trappings and gaudy apparel of affluence, for the winding sheet? What are all the aspirations of ambition, the struggles for power, the contentions of party, the strife of debate, when, in a short time—yes, in a short time—we shall every one of us, have finished our course, on the great theatre of life, and all that is mortal of us be alike consigned to the bosom of our common parent.

Although this awful visitation of Providence has come upon us at this late period of the session, yet it certainly cannot fail to exercise a proper influence upon the minds of us all. It surely cannot fail to allay the excitement of feeling, to soften the asperity of party, and to impart to us a due forbearance and charity for the differences of opinion which may exist among us—so we know that in how short a time, may be performed for some of us, the same sad office which we are about to perform for our departed friend.

The question was then taken and the Resolutions unanimously adopted. On motion, Messrs. Galie, Rayner, Hoskins and Stallings were appointed, on the part of this House, to arrange the funeral ceremonies; and then, on motion of Mr. Graham, the House adjourned.

SENATE.

Friday, Jan. 8.

Mr. Joyner presented the following bills: A bill to increase the capital stock of the Halifax and Weldon Rail Road Company; and a bill to amend the charter of the Portsmouth and Roanoke Rail Road Company, which were read, the first named bill three times, and ordered to be engrossed; the last, the first time, and referred.

The bill concerning the public printing of the State, and the resolution concerning old military land warrants from the House of Commons, passed their three readings and were ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Taylor presented the following Resolution, which, on Mr. Moret's motion, was ordered to lie on the table, viz:

Resolved, That the act of Congress, approved the 2d March, 1833, commonly called the "compromise act," was passed in good faith, and ought to be observed; and any act on the part of Congress to disturb its provisions, or frustrate its operations, would be regarded as unjust, and a violation of the good faith.

The bill to confer on the stockholders of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road Company, banking privileges, was read three times and rejected—Ayes 22, Nays 24.

Agreed—Messrs. Albright, Baker, Bryan, of Carteret and Jones, Carson, Davidson, Dobson, Dockery, Gudger, Hargrave, Joyner, Jones, Melcher, Moore, M. Cornick, Polk, Redding, Reinhardt, Saunders, Skinner, Spruell—22.

Agreed—Messrs. Arrington, Bryan, of Craven, Bunting, Carver, Cooper of Gates and Chawen, Cooper of Martin, Edwards, Exum, Fox, Houlder, Hall, Hawkins, Houser, Kerr, Kelly, Lindsay, Marshall, Mebane, Mays, Myers, Reid, Taylor, Williams, Whitaker—24.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The whole sitting nearly was consumed in voting for Judge of the Superior Court vice Owen Holmes resigned, and Solicitor of the 6th Circuit, viz: W. J. Alexander resigned. The House voted twice for Judge, without making a choice. J. R. Dodge, was elected Solicitor.

Several Revised bill were read and ordered to be engrossed.

Saturday, Jan. 7.

SENATE.

Mr. Edwards presented a bill to provide for the investment and safe keeping of the moneys which shall be deposited with this State, under the act of Congress to regulate the deposits of the public money; which was read the first time, passed, ordered to be printed, and made the order of the day for Tuesday next.

The engrossed resolution from the other House, concerning the office of Public Treasurer, was read three times, passed, and ordered to be engrossed. The House of Commons having concurred in the Senate's amendment to the revised bill concerning Sheriffs, the said bill was ordered to be engrossed.

The following revised bills, received from the House, were read three times, passed and ordered to be engrossed: Concerning the action of a relator; concerning marriages; concerning courts, houses, prisons and stocks; concerning boats, &c.; concerning guardians and wards; concerning bank notes; concerning frauds and fraudulent conveyances; concerning estates; concerning registers; bills, bonds and promissory notes; county treasurers.

The two Houses proceeded to vote three times for a Judge of the Superior Court, which resulted in the election of John D. Toomer. The votes of the Senate stood thus:

	1st	2nd	3rd
Heath,	18	24	23
Toomer,	19	23	23
Morehead,	15	withdrew	

The Speaker presented the resignation of the Hon. John R. Donnell, as Judge of the Superior Court; which was read and accepted.

Mr. Botney moved that the Senate now reconsider their vote of yesterday, by which the bill to confer banking privileges on the stockholders of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road Company, was rejected; which was decided in the affirmative, yeas 24, nays 21—and the bill was made the order of the day for Monday next.

For reconsideration—Messrs. Albright, Baker, Barnet, Bryan, of Craven, Bryan, of Carteret and Jones, Carson, Davidson, Dobson, Dockery, Gudger, Hargrave, Joyner, Jones, Kerr, Melcher, Moore, Morehead, Moore, Polk, Redding, Reinhardt, Saunders, Spruell—24.

Against reconsideration—Messrs. Arrington, Bunting, Cowper of Gates, Cooper of Martin, Edwards, Exum, Fox, Hawkins, Houlder, Houser, Kelly, Lindsay, Marshall, Mebane, Mays, McCormick, Myers, Reid, Skinner, Taylor, Williams—21.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On motion of Mr. Gilliam. Resolved, That the Committee on Education be instructed to enquire into the expediency of establishing a general system of Free Schools, throughout the State.

The House voted three for Judge of the Superior Court, which resulted in the choice of John D. Toomer.

Mr. Byrd introduced a bill for the distribution of the Surplus Revenue, amongst the several counties of the State. Read first time.

SENATE.

Monday, Jan. 9.

The bill to amend the charter of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road Company was read the third time, passed and ordered to be engrossed.

The revised bills concerning the patrol; concerning prisoners; concerning writs of quo warranto and mandamus; and prescribing the disposition of moneys remaining in the hands of clerks and sheriffs a certain time, were read three times, passed and ordered to be engrossed.

The bill to incorporate the Roanoke and Valley Rail Road Company, was on motion of Mr. Joyner, laid upon the table.

The Senate then entered upon the orders of the day, and resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. J. W. Bryan in the chair, on the bill to confer banking privileges on the stockholders of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road Company; and after some time spent therein, in which the bill was ably advocated by Messrs. Waddell, Morehead and Carson, and opposed by Messrs. Kelly, Reid and Cooper of Martin, the committee rose and reported the bill to the House, with various amendments, and recommended its passage into a law. The bill thereupon passed its third reading, 25 to 22, and was ordered to be engrossed.

Agreed—Messrs. Albright, Baker, Barnet, Bryan, of Carteret and Jones, Carson, Davidson, Dobson, Dockery, Gudger, Hargrave, Joyner, Jones, Melcher, Moore, Morehead, Moore, McCormick, Myers, Polk, Redding, Reinhardt, Skinner, Saunders, Spruell—25.

Agreed—Messrs. Arrington, Bryan, of Craven, Bunting, Cowper of Gates and Chawen, Cooper of Martin, Edwards, Exum, Fox, Houlder, Hall, Hawkins, Houser, Kerr, Kelly, Lindsay, Marshall, Mebane, Mays, Reid, Taylor, Williams, Whitaker—22.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The bill to lay off and construct a Road from the town of Franklin, in Macon county, across the Nantahala Mountain, to Valley River, and thence to the Georgia line was read the second time. Appropriates \$5000 for this purpose. The question being on its passage, Mr. Keyton demanded the Ayes and Nays, and the bill passed its second reading 51 to 44.

At the hour of 12 o'clock, the House proceeded to vote for a Judge of the Superior Court, vice John R. Donnell, Messrs. Robert Heath, J. L. Bailey and Wright C. Stanley being in nomination. No choice was made.

The bill to encourage the culture and manufacture of Silk and Sugar, was read the second time. Mr. Butterworth explained the objects of the bill, after which it passed its second reading.

The House then entered upon the orders of the day, and resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Williamson in the Chair, and took up the Report and Bills, reported from the committee of Twenty-six, on the subject of investing North Carolina's share of the Surplus Revenue. Mr. Graham, Chairman of the committee, took the floor in explanation of the plans proposed, and spoke for nearly two hours with his usual force and comprehensiveness, illustrating the advantages attending the scheme, and showing that it was the most liberal which could be got through the committee. When he concluded, on motion of Mr. Butterworth, the committee of the whole rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

Distribution of the Surplus.—Mr. Calhoun has introduced a bill providing for the distribution of the surplus which may remain in the Treasury of the U. States at the end of the next year. He avowed his willingness to withdraw it, provided a reduction of the duties could be effected with the consent of all the great interests of the country. He stated his belief that there would be a surplus, the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury to the contrary notwithstanding. He went on to point out the reason why no confidence could be placed in the estimates from that Department. He said that the gross errors committed by that officer in his estimates during the last session, were without any parallel. He avowed his belief that the money deposited with the States could not be needed, except in case of war. In that event, the surplus would constitute a valuable fund, inasmuch as it would prevent the great shock which the country must feel, in passing at once from a peace to a war establishment.

Commerce of New York.—The number of Foreign Arrivals in the port of New York within the year 1836 was 2,248, of which 1,583 were American; 366 British; 56 Bremen; 66 Swedish; 30 Dutch; 29 French; 35 Danish; 29 Austrian; 15 Spanish; 14 Prussian; 25 Hamburg. The passengers arriving from abroad in these vessels numbered 60,641.

Extraordinary Invention and Substitute for Steam.—We learn from Genoa that Dr. Giovanni Palmieri, has just invented a new machine of iron, which, though of the utmost simplicity, will, by a positive principle hitherto unknown, act with all the multiplied theory of Archimedes, and with the same regularity of a steam engine. It is only about five yards and a half long, six yards broad, and three and a half high, and yet it is of 1,340 horse power.—London Herald.

REPORT OF SECRETARY OF WAR.—The Daily Advertiser contains the following synopsis of the report of the Secretary of War:—

It appears from the interesting report of the War Department, that the force of the army, including officers and men, authorized by law, in 1836, but the actual force, according to the last return, is 8,353. Of this number about 3800 are now in Florida, and 428 are in Texas at camp Nacogdoches. It appears the troops at Nacogdoches were in a bad state of health. We do not perceive that any information has been received to justify the advance of these troops, for a distance of seventy miles into the Mexican territory, to take up this unhealthy position. The number of militia and volunteers who have been mustered in to the service of the United States in the course of the last year is 24,500.

The Secretary of War recommends an increase of the rank and file of the artillery and infantry, in such manner that the whole legal force of the army independently of commissioned officers of artillery and infantry shall be 12,030.

The Secretary recommends an increase of pay to officers of the army above the grade of Lieutenant, and below that of Colonel, including a provision for increased pay after five years service in any one grade equal to half the difference between the grade and the next higher grade. He recommends also an increase of the pay of privates in the army. The present pay is to men serving as cavalry in the regiments of dragoons, eight dollars a month, and to all others six dollars a month. This low rate of pay has made it difficult, since the great advance of the wages of labor in the country, to obtain able bodied men for the service. One would naturally suppose it would be difficult to obtain recruits for the army, so long as laborers in the various branches of industry obtain three times the amount of pay. The Secretary also recommends a provision for the employment of chaplains in the army, to be appointed by the council of administration at the respective fixed posts, and also one to each regiment when employed in the field. The only army chaplain for whom there is now any legal provision, is one at the Military Academy, and on him is devolved the duty, besides that of giving religious instruction, and performing religious services, of a professor of geography, history and ethics, and with an assistant, of giving instruction to the cadets in grammar and rhetoric, and in the elements of political science, and in the law of nations and constitutional law.

Post Office Report.—The annual report of the Post Master General, on the general condition and finances of the department was published in the Patriot yesterday, and has of course attracted the attention of our readers. They will have seen, that the report speaks in very favorable terms, both as to the efficiency and condition of the department. The Bank debts contracted in the time of Major Barry have been all paid off; and there was a balance of "surplus funds on hand on the 1st November amounting to \$350,000. By the 1st of May the surplus was expected to reach \$600,000. There has been a considerable increase in the number of Post Offices under the administration of the present head of the department. In July, 1835, the number of Post Offices in the United States was 10,770, while their number on the 1st of December of the present year is stated at 11,100. In view of the flourishing condition of the department, the Report recommends a general reduction of the rates of letter postage, (the great source of revenue,) to conform to the following scale:

75 miles and under,	5 cents.
150 miles and over 75,	10 "
300 miles and over 150,	15 "
600 miles and over 300,	20 "
Over 600 miles,	25 "

A new scale of newspaper postage, graduated upon the size of the sheet as well as the distance which it may be carried, is also suggested by the report. As thus: Newspapers containing 580 square inches, or under, carried not over 200 miles, nor out of the State, half a cent. Over 200 miles or out of the State one cent. Newspapers containing over 580 and under 920 square inches, one cent, and one and a half, as above, respectively. Newspapers containing 920 square inches and over, to pay one and a half and two cents postage, respectively, when carried 200 miles or out of the State. If the consideration is to be graduated to the measure of the service rendered, there is certainly some reason for the modification of the rates of newspaper postage, as suggested in the Report. But the item of newspaper postage was never looked to as one which should yield an income, or even defray expense. The rate was purposely fixed at the minimum, with a view to encourage the "march of information;" and whatever may be urged as to its equity, the modification recommended would probably operate, in effect, as an increase of newspaper postage and if it should, would thus far be contrary to the spirit of the times, and to the public interests.—Balt. Patriot.

Surplus Revenue.—Mr. William B. Shepard presented to the House of Representatives, a few days since, a Memorial from the citizens of his Congressional District, praying that the provisions of the Deposit bill may be continued for several succeeding years. In support of the object of the Memorial, Mr. S. delivered his views at length.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

Washington, Dec. 31, 1836.

REUBEN M. WHITNEY, AGAIN!

A few days ago Mr. Garland of Virginia, offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury, for information relative to the dividends and surpluses declared by, and the coupons and contingent funds remaining in the several deposite banks for the last four years. To this Mr. Harland of Kentucky, appended a resolution asking for information relative to the agency of Reuben M. Whitney. This last was considered on a motion at the above and above, and an effort was made by the party to lay the whole on the table; which however, they were prevented from accomplishing by a successful motion to adjourn.

To-day this matter came up again—and again the attempt was made to give it the go-by—but a majority voted against laying it on the table. No member however was the first step taken toward the consideration of it by the House, so corner was Mr. Harland's amendment read, then up started that old stiff Don Frong Chisholm, and begged the House to contain him in a cell for the previous question. Tellers were appointed, and it was admirable to see with what unflinching compliance—with what unswerving, unobscured obedience—the collar men marched through the aisle. Never were there seen on board of a man of war a more orderly or a better drilled set of fellows. A majority however would not agree to apply Chisholm's political axe; so the amendment was not cut off. That your readers may see what it was that excited so much the mutability of the "honest" men of the party, I send you a copy of the amendment.

Resolved also, That the Secretary of the Treasury, state whether the salary or compensation of an agent or agent of the General Government, occupies a part of the expenses of the said (deposite) banks (the name of the said agent, and the several sums paid to him by the said institutions respectively.)

There can be no doubt at all that Reuben M. Whitney is the agent of certain of the deposite banks, if not all—that he derives a large income from that agency, and that a room under the same roof with the Treasury Department, is occupied still by him as an office. It is generally believed also that through him, under the frank of the Secretary of the Treasury, the correspondence between the department and the deposite banks is carried on. Now a representative of the people submits a respectful call upon the department for information respecting these things, and instantly it is assailed by the most clamorous opposition! It is cheering, however, to think that indignation which the course of the party respecting Mr. Whitney's resolutions of enquiry at the last session and this, has excited in the public mind, has had its effect upon some of the more honorable friends of the administration. Every one must respect Mr. Garland for the noble stand he took to day. He declared his readiness to support the amendment, and he called on his political friends to do so too. If there was any improper connection between R. M. Whitney and the Treasury Department and the deposite banks, he desired it should be known. Let the enquiry be as full as possible. He would never close his eyes upon any fraud, corruption, or mismanagement, come from what quarter it might. Mr. Garland spoke with great spirit and earnestness; and he produced a deep impression on friends and foes. Gen. Glascock of Georgia, who, you remember, was run on both the administration and opposition tickets in the last congressional election in his State, was heard to say, "This amendment cannot be refused—it is surely specific enough."

Mr. Thompson, of South Carolina, rose instantly and complimented Mr. Garland on the manly and honorable course he had taken. He advocated the amendment on the ground that the people had a right to the information it solicited. He alluded to the suspicious and rumors which were abroad respecting the relation Whitney bears to the Treasury Department and the Banks. The precise nature of it ought to be known. He believed that it was an absolute necessity—that the "air and the false" of Whitney pay money in the deposite banks and took money out of them. He received large discounts for his services—more than his income from them amounted to \$50,000 a year. He insisted upon having the whole truth said, and he was perfectly willing the administration should have all the benefit of a retelation of charges which had been made in Congress, and repeated before the people.

Mr. Dates J. Pearce rose to oppose the amendment—who but he? It is a striking evidence of the utter want of parliamentary talent, and debating power, among the party, that this resolute is always thrust forward, when the managers find it necessary to attempt some answer to the arguments, the sarcasms, or the jeers of the opposition speakers. He was the only man who raised his voice against the proposed inquiry.

Mr. Tenney of Connecticut, (V R) spoke in favor of it. The inquiry, he thought was quite legal and just; and the banks were bound by their contracts to give the information.

At this point, Mr. Vanderpool seeing no doubt, how the tide was running, offered an amendment, which removes all doubt from my mind that there is something in the connection of Whitney with the deposite banks, which the party do not wish should be made public. It calls upon the Secretary to say whether the Treasury Department has an agent, or attorney, or correspondent with the deposite banks, in relation to the deposite. The Secretary might perhaps answer this question in the negative. Whitney may not be acknowledged as an agent of the Department. But that circumstance will not satisfy the public that he does not possess and exercise a power over the depositories of the public moneys, unjust, illegal and unknown to the constitution. It is well known that Whitney applied to a certain deposite bank in Ohio to employ him as its agent; and proposed an enormous charge for his services, which the directors refused to grant. It is known that a short time afterwards the public deposite were transferred to another Bank in the same place, which did and does employ Whitney, and from which, undoubtedly, he got the price he asked. These are facts; and it is important to ascertain by what means he exercised such an influence over the Department, as to cause the order to go forth for the transfer.

The consideration of Mr. Vanderpool's amendment was prevented by the arrival of the hour for going to the orders of the day. The consideration of the bill was concluded with private talk.

The use of the Hall for one hour on Tuesday next was granted to Dr. R. G. Howe, for an exhibition of the prints of the New England Institute for the education of the Blind.

Resign! Resign!—Why don't the Globe tell Mr. Hendricks, and Mr. Tipton, to go home and resign. Why don't the Globe give Senator Wall a furious thrashing, such as in a former time it gave to Senator Southard from the same State? Why don't it cut up Mr. Morris, of Ohio, from head to foot? Why don't it pour a broadside into Senators Cuthbert and King, now Georgia has gone for White? Why don't it lash Grundy well? The Globe is a fortnight, once dash terrible blows upon the "recrudescent Senators." But now, "the boot is on the other leg."—N. Y. Express.

JANESVILLE, Dec. 31.

An express arrived here Sunday last, bearing an order from Gen. Jessup to Col. Warren, who being on duty, the dispatch was received by Lt. Col. Mills, in command of this post. The order will be promptly obeyed so far as can be done in accordance with a previous order to Col. Mills by Gen. Call, who is of course commander-in-chief of the militia. In obedience to the order, 75 men, 25 from Capt. Ross, 35 from Capt. Piles, and 25 from Capt. Smith's company, will proceed from Black Creek to Fort Drane as an escort to a train of provisions &c. Col. Mills left yesterday to go to Swans to inspect the Posts in that direction.

A gentleman from Black Creek states that intelligence from the army had arrived at that place before his departure, the amount of which is, that Gen. Jessup, having reached the Waboo Swamp, had marched through and through it without finding a solitary Indian. All had left the Swamp. From this it seems that Onondaga has at last abandoned his wrong hold perhaps to seek another, or to retire to the Everglades.

The abandonment of Waboo Swamp, looks very much like desisting, for the present, at least, another engagement. Although we do not like this, being obliged when the enemy is found, battled with and three-fourths whipped it may be, even if their firing is for the time allowed to us off with a whole army, some 50 or 100 miles for provisions; yet there can be no doubt that the late campaign, sweeping up both sides of the Withlacoochee, has effected as much good. Knowledge of the country is gained, Indians routed from their camps and their strong hold, and the hostiles now have been taught to entertain a slight suspicion, at least, that their swamp can be penetrated by the "pale faces."

THE TARIFF—THE SURPLUS REVENUE.

The policy of Mr. Van Buren, upon these subjects, is revealed now, though, as usual, enveloped in a fog. With a majority of both branches of Congress at his disposal, the tariff will not be touched. Even Pennsylvania may have to fear for her coal. Mr. Van Buren is playing this double game, and he will succeed in it, unless he is most strictly watched. While he and some of his friends talk in favor of reducing the duties upon certain articles, they do not mean to touch one of them, but they do intend to keep the tariff as it is, and, under the debate created about it, to prevent the passage of another distribution law, and thus to grasp the whole surplus revenue again. The Pennsylvania miners are going to Washington, as we learn. They will not take this trouble. They are not in the least danger.—N. Y. Express.

Singular Circumstances.—Under the head, the Philadelphia Saturday Courier gives us the following wonderful make story:

There is now residing in the vicinity of Tenth and Callowhill streets, a man who four years ago, while drinking at a spring, swallowed a small snake, which still remains in his stomach, and has grown so large as to become exceedingly distressing and annoying. It has firmly resisted all efforts to drive it from its, no doubt, comfortable lodgings. The poor man recently endeavored, by refraining from eating two or three days, to starve the reptile out, but it ascended his throat, and almost produced suffocation, till he was glad to commence eating again, when the afflicted patient could distinctly feel the pertinacious intruder devouring his flesh. The sufferer is now under the care of several physicians, to whom he has expressed a desire to be opened, for the purpose of dislodging the enemy, but they have objections to this mode of attack, until they have tried to kill the serpent, by introducing some liquid which has been prepared, and which they are obliged to pass down the patient's throat through a quill. We shall watch with interest the result of this singular affair, and let our readers know its termination. We have heard of a snake's being dislodged from the human stomach by fasting a short time, and holding the mouth over a bowl of boiling milk. We are not aware that it has been tried, in this case.

A Highland Funeral.—On Friday the remains of Miss Macdonald, youngest daughter of the late Glengarry, were interred in the burying ground at Ivergarry, on the banks of the Loch Oich. The present chief Glengarry officiated as principal mourner, dressed in the Highland costume, and preceded by the clan piper, playing the march or lament. A cousin of Glengarry, son of the late Sir William Forbes, was present also in the Highland costume, with Chisholm of Chisholm, M. P., and other relations and friends. The body was brought by the Rob Roy steamer, from Glasgow to the Oriskany Canal, and from thence conveyed by the Helen McGrouther, to the burying ground. The effect of the scene after the coffin was taken from the vessel and conveyed by the clannemen, amidst the wild music, and the wailing bills and glens of that country, was highly impressive, especially to the English ladies and gentlemen, passengers in the vessel, who for the first time, witnessed a solemnity of the kind in the Highlands.—Dumfries Courier.

The best of Women.—She who makes her husband and her children happy; who reclaims the one from vice, and trains the other to virtue, is a much greater character than ladies described in romances whose sole occupation is to murder mankind with shafts from the quiver of their eyes.

Charlotte

Friday, January 26, 1837.

Report of the Committee of 28.—We have received this Report, but are obliged to defer its publication until next week. The Report is not such as we should like to be—but we suppose it was the best the committee could agree upon. We were in favor of the two-fifths principle would have been recommended. The following is a synopsis of the Report furnished by theleigh Register:

The Report commences with the remark, that the Depute Act declares, in substance, that the lands distributed under it shall be by way of loan, and not as absolute gifts. The Committee are of opinion that the loan should be treated as one of a more liberal character, which the State may never require to repay.

The Committee allude to the propositions of the Banking and Canal Companies in New-York to borrow the money at interest, and unanimously recommended the rejection of those overtures. The Committee also repudiate the plan of dividing the fund amongst the several counties of the State, proposed by a bill referred to them.

With regard to the expediency of establishing a bank, with this fund, to be owned wholly by the State, the Report states that a portion of the committee are confident that the establishment of such a bank would be a great benefit to the State, and that it would be a great benefit to the State, and that it would be a great benefit to the State.

In conclusion, the committee recommended that a whole share of the Surplus be devoted to Education and Internal Improvement, in equal parts. That part given for purposes of Education, be invested in the Bonds of the Bank of the State and the Bank of Cape Fear—the dividends being therefrom to go to the Library Fund and be re-invested by the President and Directors.

The residue of the Surplus to be added to the Internal Improvement Fund, and placed under the control of the Board of Internal Improvements, to be loaned out to Companies engaged in constructing works for the improvement of the means of internal transportation. No company to be allowed to borrow an amount greater than one half its capital stock, and the debt to be made safe by either real or personal security. The loans to be made under the direction of the Board of Internal Improvements, who are to keep the funds in a course of active accumulation by making new loans of interest money as it is paid in. In this way the Internal Improvement will be facilitated, and at the same time, the funds will accumulate for future use.

It is said by a correspondent of the Fayetteville Observer, that in justice to Mr. Graham, the Chairman of the Committee, it is believed that the Report is not in accordance with his views, but those forced upon him by the fear that nothing better could be procured at the hands of the present Legislature. We learn from the same source, that on the 10th inst., while the Report was under consideration in the Commons, Mr. Speaker Haywood, in an able speech, opposed the Report of the Committee, and advocated the policy of appropriating a portion of the Surplus directly to Internal Improvement—he has indeed redeemed his character from the reproach of a temporizing, party, or sectional policy. The following is a sketch of his remarks, which we publish as an act of justice to Mr. Haywood, we publish:

In the first place he was opposed to the proposition of the Committee to increase the capital of the Banks. He believed that no more Banking capital was wanted in North Carolina, but that if it was, he was in favor of its being confined to individuals. He was totally opposed to the State becoming a Stockholder, to a further extent than at present. He argued that the Bank of the State could not advantageously increase its capital, because it was not located in a commercial community, and because it already possessed more than could use. He could not conceive of a reason for the Bank's accepting a subscription of \$500,000 by the State, because, as the Stock is worth 10 per cent. premium, it would be a gift to the State of \$100,000. Besides which, by refusing to accept such an amendment of their Charter, they would have possession, for two years, of the whole surplus, without paying a cent for it. Of course would be greatly to their interest to reject the measure. He asked why it was deemed necessary to make the Capital greater than that of the Cape Fear Bank. Were they willing to give \$500,000 for the privilege of being the stronger bank? He complained both Banks for soundness, &c., but earnestly deprecated a recurrence to the excessive Bank issues of 1820. Already the Bank of the State had a debt of four millions, a circulation of two millions, and a deposit of one million. He disclaimed any personal interest in owning no Bank or other Stock.

He drew a distinction between this Institution and the Cape Fear Bank. He admitted that the members of the State might want additional aid; but he desired facts upon which to judge. He, however, decided whether it was constitutional. Thought it a private act. But at all events he maintained the bill by imposing a tax of 1 per cent. on the 4th and requiring the Bank to subscribe \$500,000 to the Wilmington and Roanoke Rail Road.

He then submitted his own plan, in which he was not opposed, but which he thought essential to the welfare of the State. 1st. he would pay off the State debt, of \$400,000. Then he would subscribe two-fifths to the Stock of the Cape Fear and Fitchburg Rail Road, which he urged as the only work of State importance yet projected. He had no reason personally to entertain kindly feelings towards Fayetteville, but he went for the State. He would confine the subscription to the case of an actual subscription of three-fifths of the whole necessary amount by individuals. He called upon the Legislature to try the Yadkin and Cape Fear people. They had talked and talked. Let us see if they would act. He did not believe that he spoke; was yet up, but he believed that it would do, and that the work would be done. [It do not hold it, if the Legislature will but carry out Mr. Haywood's statesman-like views.]

Next he would go for the contemplated improvement of the State, and for draining the Swamp Lands, both of which he entered with all the power of his eloquence, and array of facts. All the profits of the lands would go to the Library Fund. He would also give all dividends to the Rail Road Stock. He did not think it practicable, at present, with any means the State could command, to devise a plan of general Education. He would glory to see the day, but our funds were too extensive, and its means too limited. It would require the interest of a capital of 19 millions. And it would not do to adopt a partial system. To be acceptable it must embrace all. If the State puts off Internal Improvements until it acquires the means to establish a common school system, there would be few children in the State to educate. He doubted, too, whether the system of free schools could be carried into effect in a slave country, there was something too abhorrent to the feelings in being dependent on public bounty.

By the Cape Fear Road, the West and the Cape Fear would be bound together. The Cape Fear and the Roanoke by the Wilmington Road. The middle and the Northern by the Raleigh and Gaston, which would certainly be continued to Fayetteville, and thus embrace the Northern and Southern. And in due time, Beaufort and Fayetteville would be united by a Rail Road. Then all parts of the State would be bound together, and we should become a great and prosperous people. The speech embraced many details for which I have not room.

His pathetic appeal at the close of his speech drew forth the plaudits of the House and of the spectators, which the chairman did not attempt to restrain. Indeed all seemed to feel that it was the effort of genuine patriotism, and a confidence was inspired, that the present Legislature may yet have a title to the benedictions of their country.

The Mints.—We are indebted, says the Salisbury Watchman, to a valued friend in Congress for the official estimates of the current expenses of the three branch mints authorized by the act of last Congress. That at New Orleans is set down at \$156,500. That at Dahlonega at \$22,000. That at Charlotte \$19,000; making in all \$197,500. The items in each are pretty near the same, so that the pap devourers in our own State may see what good things are in store for them, we give the following abstract in full.

AN ESTIMATE of the expenses of the mint at Charlotte, North Carolina, for 1837.

For salaries of officers, &c.	Dollars	Cents
The Superintendent	2,000	
The assayer	1,500	
The coiners	1,500	
The clerk	1,000	
		6,000
Compensation for laborers in the various Departments		1,500
For furnishing the establishment with all the apparatus, tools, and fixtures not included in the contracts		6,000
Incidental and contingent expenses.		2,000
For wastage of gold	2,000	
For iron, steel, lead, castings, chemical agents, copper for alloy, zinc, oil, tallow, crucibles, melting pots and repairs		2,000
For wood and coal for steam engines and furnaces	1,500	
Stationary, fuel for offices and taxes	500	
		5,500
		19,000

Election of Judges.—We were led to believe, from an article in a contemporary Journal, that the Legislature had made a bad selection in the appointment of R. M. Pearson, Esq. to the Superior Court Bench—but we are glad to see that his appointment is considered "every way creditable to the State," by those acquainted with him. Judge Nash and Toomer are like Caesar's wife, "above suspicion."

Judge Donnell has resigned his seat. Two ineffectual ballotings had been held by the Legislature. The candidates were Messrs. J. L. Bailey, R. R. Heath, and Wright Stanley. The result was as follows:

	1st	2d
Bailey	14	24
Heath	65	52
Stanley	60	49
Scattering	24	Withdrawn.
		9

After the second balloting, the name of Mr. Heath was withdrawn and Edward Hall added to the nomination.

Speech of Col. Memminger of S. C.—The last Register contains a part of the Speech of Col. Memminger, Commissioner from South Carolina, delivered before the Senate of North Carolina, on the 2d inst., on the Bill granting Banking privileges to the Charleston and Cincinnati Rail Road Company. We have read it with pleasure, and we consider it a plain and lucid statement of facts, which deserve the consideration of all interested in this great work.—We shall endeavor to lay the whole of it before our readers.

We learn from the National Intelligencer, that several Electoral votes in New York and New Hampshire, are illegal, in consequence of disqualification of the persons chosen Electors. In New Hampshire it is stated that two, if not three, out of her seven Electors were illegally chosen, one being a Pension Agent of the United States for that State, the other a Postmaster, and a third believed also to be an office-holder. The Constitution expressly declares that "no person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector." There appears to be no difference of opinion between the two great parties of our country, as to the expediency of excluding from the returns of the votes of Electors of President, those votes given by Electors not qualified. This is as it should be!

We learn from a Private, and we believe authentic source, that James Pinckney Henderson, Esq. late of Lincoln, N. C., has been appointed Attorney General of the Texian Republic.—Rutherford, Ga.

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Santa Anna.—This individual, according to our latest accounts, was in Lexington, Ky. It had been previously announced, that owing to the floating ice in the Ohio river, and the obstruction of navigation, that he would pass through Lexington on his way to Mayville. Owing to this circumstance, a large number of individuals had collected from curiosity to see him.—When he arrived it was announced by Col. Almonte, that he was quite unwell, but he would be glad to see any gentleman, who had a desire to see him, at his room. It is presumed his stay will depend upon the state of his health.

It is stated that Santa Anna, while in Louisville, was struck by a stone flung at him by a man of the name of Morrison, who has a brother in Texas.

Messrs. Zereby & Evans, of Greensborough, having effected a consolidation of their printing establishments, will hereafter publish a paper designated "The Southern Telescope." They have also issued proposals for publishing the Telescope on an extra imperial sheet. We will try and find room for their prospectus in our next.

Major Gates.—The National Intelligencer of the 7th inst., says, "The Senate yesterday spent some time in Executive session. Amongst the business transacted, was, we are glad to learn, the confirmation of Major Gates to a re-appointment to his rank in the Army, from which he had been stricken by the President of the United States, and subsequently nominated for restoration for the purpose of affording him the privilege of trial by a Court Martial."

The Richmond Whig states that part of the \$120,000 stolen from the Lynchburg stage had been found. A citizen being out hunting in the neighborhood of Manchester, found himself approaching three persons conferring together, two of whom were negroes, and the third he thinks, a white man. Seeing him advance they took to flight, when he fired upon them. Making up to the spot, he found a package which on examination, contained 1200 dollars in Bank Bills subsequently recognized as part of the money stolen, along with the trunk of Capt. Holcomb, ten or twelve days ago, belonging to the Banks. A lucky shot that.

The following letter was presented to Congress on the 6th instant. It appears from the statement of the Secretary that North Carolina's portion of the Surplus will be \$1,911,676 53.

Treasury Department, Jan. 3, 1837.
SIR—I seize the earliest opportunity to inform Congress of the measures adopted by this Department since the last instant, in compliance with the 19th sec. of the act regulating "the deposits of the public money."

The balance in the Treasury on that day, which was subject to be appropriated among the different States, has, on the principles of the act, as construed by the Attorney General, and explained in his last annual report, been ascertained to be \$37,468,839 97.

The division of this sum, in detail, among the several States, may be seen in the document annexed. (A.) and including Michigan, equals \$137,445 10 cents to each electoral vote.

In consequence of the proceedings of the last convention in Michigan, and the views expressed concerning them by the President of the United States, in his recent message communicating those proceedings to Congress, together with the provisions of the bill now pending in one house on this question, the Department has supposed her situation so far changed since November as to justify the assignment to her of a share of the public deposits; subject, however, entirely to the future decision of Congress upon the propriety of this step.

The payment of the share assigned to Michigan, will therefore, be postponed until some expression of opinion shall be given by Congress, which may either sanction its being made to her in the same manner as to the other States, or require its division among the other States, in addition to the sums which have been already apportioned them.

Twelve of the States have communicated their acceptance of the terms of this act, and accordingly transfers, equal in amount to the first quarterly deposits required under the law, are now issuing in favor of their respective agents.

Which is respectfully submitted.
LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Apportionment among the several States of the Public Money remaining in the Treasury on the 1st January, 1837, excepting five millions of dollars.

State.	No. Electoral votes.	During the year 1837.
Maine	10	\$1,917,451 02
New Hampshire	7	892,115 71
Massachusetts	14	1,784,331 43
Rhode Island	4	509,780 41
Vermont	7	892,115 71
Connecticut	8	1,019,560 81
New York	43	5,353,694 98
New Jersey	8	1,019,560 81
Pennsylvania	30	3,833,353 06
Delaware	3	382,335 31
Maryland	10	1,274,451 02
Virginia	23	2,931,937 34
North Carolina	15	1,911,676 53
South Carolina	11	1,401,896 19
Georgia	11	1,401,896 19
Alabama	7	892,115 71
Mississippi	4	509,780 41
Louisiana	5	637,225 51
Missouri	4	509,780 41
Kentucky	15	1,911,676 53
Tennessee	15	1,911,676 53
Ohio	21	2,676,347 14
Indiana	9	1,147,005 93
Illinois	5	637,225 51
Arkansas	3	382,335 31
Michigan	3	382,335 31

\$37,468,839 97

The Baltimore Chronicle of the 28th ult. says, "There appears to be great commercial embarrassment in Mobile, and as many as thirty failures are reported to have occurred. The reason for the failure is stated to be the low stage of the river, which prevents shipments, and the merchants having accepted drafts,—is their want,—to immense amounts, now find themselves unable to meet them—the cotton on which the drafts were predicated not having arrived, and of course the money arising from the sale not received."

Melancholy Occurrence.—The dwelling house of the Rev. George Granberry, 14 miles from Columbus, Ga. was consumed by fire, on the 17th ult., and sad to relate his eldest son, an interesting boy of 9 years of age, perished in the flames. When first discovered the fire had progressed to far too be extinguished, and the father made every effort to save his son, but all proved unavailing, and he was compelled to relinquish all hope of saving him.

EXTRAORDINARY PHENOMENON AND EXTENSIVE CALAMITY AT TROY, N. Y.
Extract of a letter from a friend to a member of Congress from the State of New York.
TROY, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN. 2, 1837.

"The lower part of our city has become a modern Pompeii. Last evening, about seven o'clock, the hill at the lower part of the city slid down, covering up houses, barns, &c., with men, women and children in it. It was covered up every thing half way to the river, passing over Sixth, Fifth, Fourth streets to Third street."

"Never was there greater consternation. The whole city is alive, and on the spot, with thousands from other places, digging out the dead. They have found eight dead bodies, and nineteen horses. It is impossible to say how many lives are lost. I have just come from the spot, and I saw them dig out two little children, lying in a trundle bed, sleeping the sleep of death, without a bruise upon them, probably smothered."

"Where Fourth street was, the earth is at least sixty feet high. There were not many houses near the spot, but what were buried. It is calculated that seven buildings, each occupied by two or three families, are destroyed. There was a house upon the hill, which has not been discovered."

"I was sitting in my home, and heard a rumbling noise, like distant thunder, and went to the door, and saw a light in the South, and a cloud coming over the city, and soon gravel fell like hail. Soon the bells commenced ringing, and I went to the spot immediately. The brick-kiln was carried a hundred rods, and was on fire. It gave light enough to see the horrible and novel scene."

"To add to the dreadful sublime, the water came foaming down the hill in a torrent. It is now evident that the earth about here is volcanic, or that the water comes from the mountains east of us. The swamps that are not filled up with earth are filled with water. It is a melancholy day with us."

OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK AMERICAN,
January 4th, 2 o'clock, P. M.
AWFUL SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE.
We stop the paper to announce that intelligence is, just received from Hempstead Beach, that the bark Mexico, from Liverpool, boarded two days ago by the newspapers, not being able to get a pilot, was driven ashore last night on Hempstead Beach, a few miles east of Rockaway, and out of ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTEEN persons, passengers and crew, EIGHT ONLY ARE SAVED!

This vessel was below on Sunday evening, and announced in our paper of yesterday as still below, with a flag of distress flying—but none being there to relieve her distress—no pilot to take charge—she, with more than one hundred human beings, perished in sight almost of her port!

The wreckmaster brings the intelligence, having just reached the city. The vessel went to pieces immediately.

Accident.—We are pained to state that the Rt. Rev. Bishop Ives met with a serious accident, on Thursday last. In leaving this City for Fayetteville, in a Carriage drawn by two spirited Horses, they took fright just beyond the Government House, sprang off a very high bank, upset the vehicle and made a complete wreck of it. The Bishop and his Driver were both thrown out—the former had his shoulder dislocated and was otherwise a good deal bruised—the latter escaped unhurt.—Raleigh Register.

The bill abolishing the Office of Public Printer, and prescribing the mode in which the Printing of the State shall hereafter be executed, has become a law.—Rat. Reg.

Death of a Member.—It is with sincere regret that we announce the death of Geo. W. Montgomery, the Senator from the County of Hertford, who died on Wednesday last, after a brief illness of a few days. For a just and affecting eulogy on the character of the deceased, we refer to the appropriate remarks, under the Legislative head, which accompanied the announcement of his death to the two Houses.

On Thursday, the remains of the deceased were carried to the Episcopal Church where an impressive Discourse was delivered by the Rev. Geo. W. Freeman, Rector. After which they were attended to the City burial ground.—Id.

The Surrey.—We learn that the Corps of Major McNeil are diligently engaged in reconnoitering the difficult country about the Narrows of the Yadkin. They are formed into two parties, one above and the other below the Narrows, and will probably survey several routes from the River to Fayetteville. Our informant says they appear to be plain, practical men, remarkable more for good sense than for courtly speech or flourishing sentiment—just such men as we wanted, and just such men as will gain confidence for what they do. Good sense and caution are the most essential requisites for success in such works as this, and we think ourselves most fortunate in this particular in having secured the services of Major McNeil. He is assuredly a man of science, and if success be taken as a criterion, he is eminently a practical man.—Charlotte Watchman.

Connecticut is the first State to appropriate her share of the Surplus. She distributes it among the several townships, half to educate, the other half to discretion.

Supreme Court.—G. Adolphus Miller, of Davis county, has been admitted to the practice of Law in the County Courts.

Mr. Reuben M. Whitney has, under his own signature, in the Globe, denounced Mr. Wise and Mr. Peyton, the latter especially, and uses towards them the harshest language in retaliation for what they have said about him.

DIED.
In Raleigh, on the 5th inst. Mr. R. H. B. BRAZIER, Civil Engineer, &c. During the cold weather of last week, Mr. B. fell from a pair of high steps, and fractured his leg so badly, that he died from the effects of it.

On the 19th ult. at the seat of her husband, Maj. Andrew J. Donelson, near the Hermitage, Mrs. EMILY DONELSON, aged 29 years.

DENTAL SURGERY.

DR. J. LEE, of Camden, S. C., will be in Charlotte, on or before the 20th instant. Applications by note or otherwise, left at the Charlotte Hotel or Dr. Wallace's Drug Store, will be attended to on his arrival. His stay will be short.

Jan. 12, 1837.

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, by Book Account are requested to come forward and settle, either by Cash or Note.

THO. HARRIS.
Jan. 16, 1837.

NOTICE.
ALL persons are warned trading for a Note for \$20, dated 23d December, 1835, payable to F. Charles Joulain, as the consideration for which the Note was given has not been complied with, and the subscriber is determined not to pay it unless compelled to do so by law.

JOHN HARTT.
Steel Creek, Jan. 16, 1837.

NOTICE.
ALL those indebted to the subscriber, are requested to come forward and settle by cash or note immediately, as he intends settling annually hereafter.

ISAAC WILSON.
Jan. 17, 1837.

SELLING OFF To Close.

THE Subscriber, determined to close his present business, will sell at very reduced prices, until the 1st of April, when the remaining stock will be sold at Auction.

ON HAND,
25 Hogsheads Sugars,
50 bags Rio and Cuba Coffee,
300 pieces Dundee Cotton Baggins,
100 coils of Rope and Twine,
Teas, Loaf Sugars, &c. &c.

—ALSO—
A General Assortment of
Cloths, Cambrics, Satinets,
Linen, Negro Cloth, Prints, Merinos, Domestic Goods, Hats, Caps, Saddlery, Shoes, Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery, Iron, &c.

All having demands will please present them, and those indebted call and settle before the first of March, or their papers will be lodged for collection.

P. McCASKILL.
Camden, Jan. 7, 1837.

Runaway
FROM the subscriber, on the 10th inst. a bright mulatto girl, named HETTY, on her left cheek is a very notable scar or hole, caused by the tooth ache, about the size of a sixpence, and has lost nearly all her teeth. She is 25 years old, and about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, she is slender and carries herself very erect. Her clothing is good, and has amongst them several good silk dresses. I will give a reward of ten dollars if taken in this county, or twenty five dollars if apprehended out of it, and delivered to me, or lodged in jail, so that I get her.

JAMES H. BLAKE.
Jan. 18, 1837.

Strayed
FROM the subscriber, on the 7th instant, a small black HORSE, with a scar on one of his hips behind. The horse was owned by Mr. Gribble of Providence 7 or 8 months, and it is probable he may be in that neighborhood, or has lodged on the Catawba river between Tool's Ford and the ferry below. Any person giving information of him, or bringing him to the subscriber in Charlotte, shall be rewarded.

JAS. A. JOHNSON.
Jan. 18, 1837.

\$175 Reward.

RANAWAY from Joseph Brandon, on the 6th of July last, a bright yellow boy by the name of REUBEN, about 6 feet high, 22 or 23 years of age, and very likely. Also, on the 11th of September, his wife, named JINNEY, bright yellow, about 20 years old and 5 feet high, very likely and heavy built. The above boy was seen a short time ago, in the neighborhood of Smart's Mine, in Mecklenburg county. A reward of 100 dollars will be given for the apprehension of the boy, and 75 dollars for the girl, if confined in any jail so that we can get them.

HENRY FULENWIDER,
JOSEPH BRANDON.
Lincoln County, Jan. 19, 1837.

THE JOURNAL.

Davidson College.
Subscription to the Institution is now due. It is hoped that the subscribers will assist it promptly. The collection appointed in the several congregations last year are requested to act in the same capacity this year. The present will of necessity, be the best of general assistance, as the Institution will go into operation on the first of March next. Are there not some who feel an interest in the enterprise, who have, as yet, given no pecuniary assistance?—and will they not now, in this time of its greatest need, lend a helping hand? Who will give us books for the Library? It was suggested to use congregations, that each one having the ability should present to the Library a few more volumes, as a New Year's gift. This suggestion has brought in several valuable books. It is proposed that the friends of the Institution in all the other congregations act on the hint. Let each one give at least one volume. The books may be put into the hands of the trustees of the respective congregations. Books on any subject will be gratefully received. With this notice being sent before their congregations.

Wanted Immediately,
 A Evidently Lady of responsibility, and mild disposition, to take charge of a small family of children. Such an one will receive liberal compensation. For further particulars enquire of the Editor.
 Jan. 5, 1837.

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Craven & Folsom was dissolved, by mutual consent, on the 20th inst.
 All persons indebted to the firm will please call and settle immediately; and those having claims present them for settlement.
JOHN A. CRAVEN.
DERIAS FOLSOM.
 Jan. 2, 1837.
 The subscriber having purchased Mr. Craven's interest in the establishment will carry on at their old stand in his own name, where orders of every description in his line will be punctually attended to.
DERIAS FOLSOM.
 N. B. Good wages will be given to a first rate Tinsmith workman, and constant employment.

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office, Charlotte, on the 1st of January, 1837.
 A—Doctor Alexander, Andrew Alexander, A. A. Alexander.
 B—Nancy Byrnes, John Boyles, S. Berryhill, George Baker, John Blunt, Miss Sarah Beatty, Sarah B. Berryhill, Nathan Brown, Allen Brown, David Bryan.
 C—James Campbell, A. W. Carpenter, Daniel Coker, Mrs. Martha P. Caldwell, John Capper, Peter Clingan, Robert Cochran, James M. Clayton, Selma J. Caldwell, Mrs. John Cooper, or Solomon Cooper, Chas. Cooper, Mr. Carnow, J. B. Clansell.
 D—John Davidson & John Davis, Sen., and neighbors, Charles Dewes, Dr. M. D. Dewberry, Rev. John N. Davis, Mr. D. Blacksmith, Hugh Davis, George Deator, Mathew W. Davis.
 E—James Eagle, Sarah Ellwood, Mrs. Jane Edwards, James Eliza.
 F—John M. Flough, Frederick Festerman, Allen Farrier.
 G—John Garrison, Charles Gray, Joshua Glen, James Greer, Cyrus Galloway, Charles Griffin, Eli Griffith, Nathaniel D. Gray, William Garrett.
 H—Andrew Hipp, Thomas Hodge, Eliza Harrison, Evan Hagler, 2, Israel Hutchins, Isaac S. Henderson, Henry or Solomon Harris, William H. Hayes, Rev. J. Helms, Thomas Houston & Son.
 I & J—Miss Jane Jones, Philip Johnson, John Jones, George M. Icehower, Lodowick Jenkins, Jane S. Johnson, M. Icehower, Sarah Jones, Washington Irwin, C. Joulan, Miss Paul Johns, John Johnson.
 K—Thomas Kirkpatrick, James Kerr, Col. David Kerr, W. Kerr.
 L—Secretary of Phalanx Lodge 2, William Lucky 2.
 M—David McGibbey, Samuel McRee, James M. McCord, James H. Morrison, Elizabeth Mason, Michael McLeary, Rebecca Moor, Henry S. Maxwell, John F. McNeely, R. C. McCord, Daniel A. Montgomery, Gilbert Sander Marshall.
 N—H. Newland, Dr. W. W. Newland, George H. Nichols. O—John P. Orr.
 P—David Parvins, Hannah Paks, Rev. John G. Postell, 3 John C. Pharr, John A. Parker, Joseph Pritchard, Wm. A. Parker.
 R—John Roberts, 2, Z. A. Rodwell, John J. Roberts, Mrs. Abigail M. Rodwell, Joseph Rodd, 2, John Robinson, Joseph Rodd and neighbors.
 S—Robert Steel, Moses W. Stanford, Elizabeth Sloan, Col. John Sloan, Horace Shepherd, Horatio M. Switzer, Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, 2, Jos. Shuman, Jos. Slatman.
 T—Rev. John Thomas, Jas. Thompson, Jas. Thompson, Miss Jane A. Thompson, Adam H. Todd, Samuel Taylor, Mrs. Eliza Taylor.
 S—Sam. Wilson, Jas. Wilson, Edward Weir, Mrs. Elizabeth Walker, Geo. Winzor, 2, Philip Winzor, Wilson, Curston & Co., Lucinda Winks.
H. B. WILLIAMS, P. M.

Military EXECUTIONS for Sale at this OFFICE.

ACME OF FASHION.

ALEXANDER GRAHAM,
 Draper & Tailor.



RESPECTFUL returns his sincere thanks to his friends and customers for the liberal share of patronage he has received for a number of years past as a Tailor, and would now invite their attention to his stock of Goods, consisting at present of the following articles, viz:
 Superior Blue, Black, Olive, Mulberry, Invisible and Rifle Green Cloth, Common Brown, Steel-mixed, Olive, and Drab do. Blue, Black, Drab, Steel-mixed, Plaid and Striped Cassimeres, Merino and Silk Velvet Vestings, Cotton and Woolen Flannels, best quality; a general assortment of first rate Trimmings; also, Stocks, Collars, Bonnets, Gloves, Suspender, and a few Fur Caps, with many other articles appertaining to Gentlemen's wear, all which have been selected with care by himself in the city of New York, and which he is determined to sell as cheap as the cheapest, for cash or on time to punctual customers.
 I would here say that I am in the regular receipt of the Fashions, quarterly, and will execute orders in strict conformity thereto, unless otherwise specially instructed, ALWAYS WARRANTING A GOOD FIT. I would respectfully invite gentlemen who have been in the habit of sending North and South for clothes, to try this establishment, believing that I can supply the materials as cheap, and give as good fits, and as much general satisfaction as any other establishment of the kind.
 P. S. I want one or two first rate journeymen, to whom, if of steady habits, I will give liberal wages and constant employment. I also want one or two lads, as apprentices, from 12 to 16 years of age.
 Charlotte, January 4, 1837. 271
 N. B. Those indebted to me are earnestly requested to call and pay up their dues or settle before or by the February Court.
A. GRAHAM.

Education.

THE Subscriber, after repeated solicitations, has consented to open a Classical School, for the reception of Pupils, near Sugar Creek Church, about three miles from Charlotte. The neighborhood is good, the situation is healthy and sufficiently retired from the allurements of vice and immorality. The subscriber hopes, since he has had considerable experience in the management of young men, that his labors will be sustained by a liberal patronage. The exercises of the School will commence on the second Tuesday of this month.
 Tuition, including English Grammar, Geography, Languages and Mathematics, will be \$10 per Session, five months.
 For the first rudiments of English Literature \$5.
R. J. McDOWELL.
 Mecklenburg Co., Jan. 3, 1837. 280

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby forewarned not to trust my wife Susan, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting after this date.
RICHARD JONES.
 Jan. 3, 1837. 281

Valuable Lands and Mills and 15 or 20 Negroes, FOR SALE.

THE subscriber being desirous of removing to the South-west, offers for sale his Plantation in Mecklenburg county, situated about 12 miles from Charlotte, and 2 miles east of the road leading to Beattie's Ford. There is from 2500 to 3000 acres of as good land as any in the county, which will be sold entire, or divided to suit purchasers. On the premises is a large brick Dwelling House, nearly new, and well-finished, with all necessary out-houses.

I wish to dispose of my Saw and Grist Mills, on McDowell's Creek. They are in good repair. In the Grist Mill is French Burr Stones and every thing complete for manufacturing good Flour.
 Terms made liberal.

15 or 20 likely Negroes for sale, for Cash.
JAS. G. TORRENCE.
 Hopewell, Jan. 1, 1837. 267

Land for Sale.
I WILL expose to Public Sale, on the 24th of January next, at the Courthouse in Charlotte,

Two Tracts of Land, belonging to the estate of Hugh McDowell, dec'd., for a more proper distribution among the Legatees. One tract lying on the waters of Steel Creek, joining the lands of Col. Grier and Robert Porter, containing 98 acres—between 20 and 40 acres in a fine state of cultivation, and all newly cleared, with buildings suitable for a small family. The other tract on Sugar Creek, joining the lands of James Spratt, dec'd., and McKnight, containing 83 acres, nearly all uncleared. Any person wishing to purchase land, will do well to visit these places.
 There will be a credit of twelve months given, by giving a bond with approved security.
JAMES M. McDOWELL, Exr.
 Dec. 8, 1836. 282

NOTICE.

THE subscriber now offers for sale a valuable plantation on which he resides, lying 24 miles from Charlotte, on the main road leading to Asheville, containing 2300 acres. On the premises are all necessary buildings, good and convenient. Any person wishing to purchase a farm of good land, and convenient to Charlotte, would do well to call, view the land and hear the price, as a bargain may be had. For further particulars, enquire of the owner living on the premises.
ROBT. F. BARNETT.
 January 4, 1837. 130

NOTICE.

THE Partnership carried on at Fullwood's old store, under the firm of Wm. McBurney & Co. ended the 1st inst. by its own limit; those indebted will please make payment as soon as possible, as the Books must be closed.

The subscriber will do business on his own account at the above stand on the most liberal terms. His stock which has been lately renewed, is large and well selected—some of direct importation. Those who trade for cash and want bargains will do well to call.
ROBERT WALL.
 Jan. 3, 1837. 131



DR. PETER'S

Vegetable Anti-Bilious Pills.
HAVING now acquired an exalted reputation in private practice by an invariable efficacy which could only have resulted from their exalted worth, has convinced the proprietor that he has only to make them extensively known to render their reputation universal.
 It is only a few years since these Pills were first presented to the Public, but in that time some thousands of persons might be found who would solemnly declare that they believed their lives were saved by them, and in many cases after they had tried most and perhaps all the common remedies in vain. Wherever they are known they are rapidly coming into use and this affords the most substantial and convincing proof of their merits.
 They are composed entirely of vegetable matter, and honestly promise no more than they faithfully perform.
 A physician of eminence who had witnessed the efficacy of these Pills in his own private practice, has the candor recently to acknowledge to the proprietor, that he had never used an article that answered a better purpose for what they are recommended, and that they ought deservedly to stand at the head of the whole class of such remedies. Perhaps no article of the kind has ever been offered to the Public, supported by testimonials of a character so decisive, from sources as respectable, or that has met with more general favor.
 These Pills have been most successfully employed in almost every variety of functional disorder of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver, and Spleen; such as Heartburn, Acid Eructations, Nausea, Headache, pain and distention of the Stomach and Bowels, Incipient Diarrhoea, Cholera, Jaundice, Flatulence, Habitual Constipation, Loss of Appetite, Sick Headache, &c. They are a safe and comfortable agent for females during pregnancy and subsequent confinement, relieving sickness of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, and many incident Nervous Affections; literary men, students, and most other persons of sedentary habits, find them very convenient. Those who indulge too freely in the pleasures of the table, find speedy relief from the sense of oppression and distention which follow, by taking the Pills. Those who are drinking Mineral Waters, and particularly those from age and fever districts, will find them a valuable adjunct. Those who are exposed to the vicissitudes of weather, on voyages, or journeys, can take them at all times with perfect safety.
 Dr. P. having been educated under the most eminent American and European Medical Professors, and practised his profession many years in different climates, considers himself well qualified to judge of the nature of Incurable disease.

Prepared by Joseph Priestly Peters, M. D., at his institution for the cure of obdurate diseases, by means of vegetable remedies, No. 129 Liberty street, N. Y., inventor and sole proprietor. Each box containing forty Pills. Price 50 Cents.

DEATH AND DISEASE.

Mens sana in corpore sano—
 'A mind well lodged, and masculine of course.'
 DEATH may DURESS the other day,
 And thus they gossiped on the way.
 DEATH—How comes it friend, in every shape,
 You let so many folks escape?
 A few years back, and every elf
 Once sick, you laid upon the shelf.
 DYSPEPSIA then had power to kill—
 Asthma defied the doctor's skill—
 The latest too at all times sought,
 Its heart-lung of victims brought;
 Then Coughs and colds could fatal prove,
 And Rheumatism no power remove.
 A simple cold where'er you went,
 A subject to your kingdom sent:
 How comes it then, that now-a-days,
 Folks' all your gripes and go their ways?
 Asthma subsides—Dyspepsia's cured,
 The latest too at all times cured;
 The sick to-day forget all sorrow,
 And laugh at both of us to-morrow.
 DURESS—Dread Sir: I use all means I can,
 To abbreviate the life of man:
 I dog his footsteps from his birth,
 'Till he returns to mother earth;
 And though 'tis true that my success
 Is daily growing less and less,
 This satisfaction I can feel,
 I have not docked in my zeal—
 I use all means I use of old;
 Changes of weather—hot and cold;
 I give them colds; I give them fevers;
 I rack their bones; I fire their veins;
 I poison them with rancid bile;
 In place of the digestive bile;
 Yet all is useless—nothing kills.
 DURESS—How's that?
 DURESS—They all take Peters' PILLS.
 A large and stock supply of these celebrated Pills with the Peters' Vegetable Medicines, Stomachic and Laxative, for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaints, just received and for sale, wholesale and retail, by
WILLIAMS & BOYD.
 Charlotte, Dec. 17, 1836. 283

State Bank of North Carolina.
RESOLUTION to a Resolution of the Stockholders of this Bank, at their last annual General Meeting, all persons having claims on said Bank for Dividends of Capital or Profits—Deposits, or Notes issued by the Principal Bank or its Branches, are earnestly desired to present them for payment to the Treasurer of the Bank, on or before the first Monday in November next. Otherwise, they will be barred, as the Stockholders will then make a final dividend of the effects of the Bank.
S. F. PATTERSON, President.
 Raleigh, Dec. 13, 1836. 284

NEW CABINET SHOP.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity, that he has commenced the

Cabinet Making Business, at his house, for doors east of the Carriage Shop, where he is prepared to make all articles in the above line, on the shortest notice. Having employed good workmen, he will warrant his work as well done, as low, and as durable, as any ever made in this place. All he wishes is a fair trial to ensure a share of the public favor.
 The subscriber intending to work for Cash only, request all persons wishing Furniture of any description to call and see him.
ARCHIBALD HILL.
 Dec. 6, 1836. 285
 N. B. All articles in the above business repaired on the shortest notice.

NOTICE.
THE subscriber respectfully requests all those who have not settled their accounts due to the late firm of Dunlap & Johnston; and to the late firm of Dunlap, Johnston & Co., formerly (managed by Andrew Montgomery) to call and settle them on or before the next February Court. Also, all persons indebted to me by note or book account will please call and settle as I am in want of money.
JNO. J. DUNNAP.
 Dec. 6, 1836. 286

COME AT LAST!!
WILLIAMS & BOYD have just received a large supply of

DR. PETER'S
Vegetable Anti-Bilious Pills.
 They are aware that many persons have suffered in consequence of being compelled to do without this valuable Medicine—but now, all reasonable demands can be supplied.
 Charlotte, Dec. 20, 1836. 287
Have you Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, or Spitting of Blood?—Call at the Store of Williams & Boyd and get a Medicine prepared by Dr. Peters, of Savannah, Ga.—
 This remedy is said to be effectual in the above cases, and one of the greatest discoveries ever made in the annals of Medicine.

For Sale,
 An excellent PIANO FORTE, warranted a good instrument, and been in use but a short time. Inquire at this office.
 No. 224, 1836. 288

House and Lot for Sale.
THE subscriber, offers for sale his House and Lot in the town of Charlotte, on Church St. The house is large, of good materials, built by a good workman, and the most convenient in the town; it has all necessary out buildings attached to it, together with a good Garden and Well.

Some new Furniture.
 For further particulars, enquire of Pearson Thompson.
JOS. P. PRITCHARD.
 No. 3, 1836. 184

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
MECKLENBURG COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1836.

James D. Martin and Isaac Wilson, Advsrs.
 vs.
John Kerr and others, heirs at law of Rich'd. Kerr, dec'd.
 Petition for sale of Real Estate.
 It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Nelson Kerr, one of the defendants, reside beyond the limits of the State, Ordered therefore, that publication be made six weeks in the Charlotte Journal, that unless the said Nelson Kerr, appear at the next Term of said Court, to be held at the Court House, in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in January next, and then defend his answer or plead to said petition, it will be heard ex parte as to him and Judgment rendered accordingly. Witness my hand, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 4th Monday of October, A. D. 1836.
R. OATTE, c. c. c.
 Price adv. 25. 289

Taken Up
AND committed to the Jail of Mecklenburg County, on the 9th inst., a Negro boy named **GEORGE**, about 18 or 20 years of age, and about 5 feet 10 inches high. Said negro says he belonged to David Withers, of Brunswick Co. Virginia, who sold him to George Rainey, who was taking him to the State of Mississippi, and that he left at Salisbury. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.
JOS. McCONAUGHEY, Jailor.
 Dec. 12, 1836. 291

Lost by J. H. BARNETT.
Between Charlotte, N. C. and
 Lenoirville, Tenn. the last of Dec. of a One Hundred Dollar Note, of the United States, payable at Philadelphia, No. 100, lower S. dated Dec. 1835, S. Jonathan Caldwell, N. B. Barnett, Cashier. The latter was stolen the 17th of Dec. 1836.
 Dec. 12, 1836. 290

Spring & Disking.
THE death of Mr. Dickinson disposes of a large firm, and renders it necessary for all Persons having any DEMANDS against the concern, to present them for payment; and all those indebted to the firm are requested to make speedy payment. All open accounts not closed by "CASH or NOTES," between this and next day will be put in suit. The situation of the concern will not admit of long delay.
LEROY SPRING.
 Surviving Partner of Spring & Dickinson, Charlotte, 20th Oct. 1836. 291

THE SUBSCRIBER
 Returns his grateful thanks to his friends and customers for their liberal Patronage to the above firm, and informs them that he will continue to carry on the business, in his own name, at their former stand, "Brick Corner," where he has just received, and is now opening, a large and good assortment of

Finery and Shells
DRY GOODS.

Hardware, Cutlery, & Groceries, and hopes by constant attention, good stock, and moderate prices, to merit a continuance of the Public Patronage.
LEROY SPRING.
 Charlotte, 20th Oct. 1836. 292

WILLIAM W. GRAY'S
INVALUABLE OINTMENT,
 For Ulcers, Tumors, &c.
 Can now be obtained of the Publisher, of the Office of the Raleigh Register.
 Single Pot, 1 dollar—One dozen, 9 dollars.
WILLIAM W. GRAY.
 Raleigh, October 4th, 1836. 293

ANOTHER GREAT CURE.
 Raleigh, September 21, 1836.
 I am now 55 years of age—when in my 17th year, I received a wound on my left leg, which became infected, and continued so until the 1st of March last. It would occasionally heal up, and then break out again; but just of late it was in a very painful condition, the sore being extended to a large size, and became very bad. I tried many remedies to make a cure, without success, until I applied Gray's Invaluable Ointment, two pots of which have effectually cured my leg, and returned it to its natural size. The cure would have been made much sooner, had I strictly attended to the directions for the use of the Ointment; but this I failed to do, while I was much careless, and very imprudently used bandages. My leg has been well for more than six months, during which time, I have walked much, yet it remains firm and free from all soreness or inflammation. After having been afflicted for a period of fifty-one years, I now enjoy the benefit of a sound leg again.
LEWIS HOLLOWAY.

The Markets.

FAYETTEVILLE—JANUARY 6.			
Brandy, French,	65 a 70	Iron,	50 a 55
do Apple,	55 a 57	Molasses,	45 a 50
Bacon,	16 a 17	Nails, cut,	75 a 80
Bonanza,	50 a 55	Sugar, brown,	8 a 9
Bale Rape,	10 a 12	Lard,	15 a 16
Coffee,	12 a 14	Lamp,	15 a 16
Cotton,	12 a 13	Oil,	60 a 65
do Bagging,	12 a 13	Tobacco, leaf,	35 a 40
Corn,	60 a 65	Tallow,	5 a 6
Flaxseed,	8 a 9	Wheat,	10 a 11
Flour,	85 a 90	Whiskey,	20 a 25
Festures,	45 a 50	Wool,	25 a 30

CHEROKEE—JANUARY 9.			
Bacon,	16 a 17	Iron,	50 a 55
Bonanza,	50 a 55	Molasses,	45 a 50
Bagging,	12 a 13	Nails, cut,	75 a 80
Bale Rape,	10 a 12	Rice,	10 a 11
Coffee,	12 a 14	Sugar,	8 a 9
Cotton,	12 a 13	do refined,	11 a 12
do Bagging,	12 a 13	do in bulk,	10 a 11
Corn,	60 a 65	do do,	10 a 11
Flaxseed,	8 a 9	do do,	10 a 11
Flour,	85 a 90	do do,	10 a 11
Festures,	45 a 50	do do,	10 a 11

COLUMBIA—JANUARY 1.			
Bacon,	15 a 16	Molasses,	45 a 50
Bonanza,	50 a 55	do Orleans,	45 a 50
Bagging,	12 a 13	Nails, cut,	75 a 80
Bale Rape,	10 a 12	Rice,	10 a 11
Coffee,	12 a 14	Sugar,	8 a 9
Cotton,	12 a 13	do refined,	11 a 12
do Bagging,	12 a 13	do in bulk,	10 a 11
Corn,	60 a 65	do do,	10 a 11
Flaxseed,	8 a 9	do do,	10 a 11
Flour,	85 a 90	do do,	10 a 11
Festures,	45 a 50	do do,	10 a 11

CHERRYTON—JANUARY 1.			
Apple Brandy,	50 a 55	Whiskey,	20 a 25
Bacon,	16 a 17	do do,	20 a 25
do Ham,	16 a 17	do do,	20 a 25
Butter,	12 a 13	Nails, cut,	75 a 80
Bagging,	12 a 13	Oil,	60 a 65
Bale Rape,	10 a 12	Rice,	10 a 11
Bonanza,	50 a 55	Sugar,	8 a 9
Coffee, spread,	12 a 13	do refined,	11 a 12
Coffee, prime,	12 a 13	do in bulk,	10 a 11
do inferior,	11 a 12	do do,	10 a 11
Corn,	60 a 65	do do,	10 a 11
Corn's Brandy,	11 a 12	do do,	10 a 11
Flour,	11 a 12	do do,	10 a 11
Holland Oil,	1 a 2	do do,	10 a 11
Iron, Blasting,	5 a 6	do do,	10 a 11
do do,	5 a 6	do do,	10 a 11
Lard,	15 a 16	do do,	10 a 11
Molasses, Cuba,	45 a 50	Tallow,	5 a 6
do do,	45 a 50	Whiskey,	20 a 25